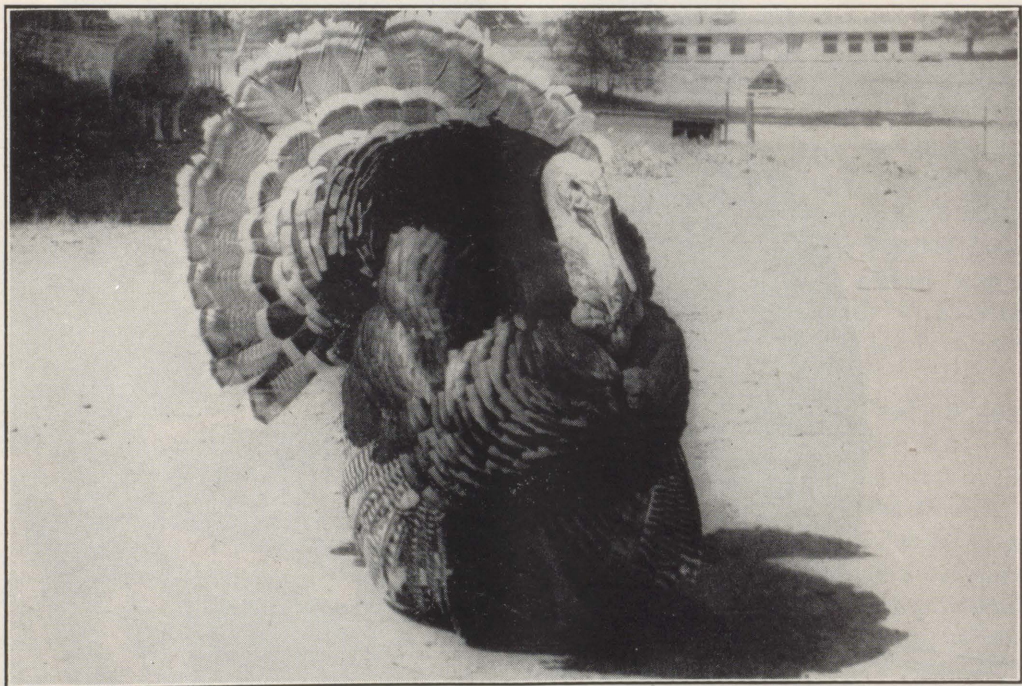


MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 8
No. 3



NOVEMBER
1947

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



SINCE
1858

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



Canada Has Leadership that Merits Support

We Canadians are inclined to belittle the accomplishments of our fellow-countrymen. Perhaps we have heard so much about Canada's youth and rawness that it is difficult to believe that anything really big and mature could come out of it. Anyway, in our domain that covers a sub-continent, we often show the type of thinking that might be expected in a native of a comic opera principality.

There is no excuse for such an attitude. Even before the war, Canada had established its place as one of the world's great traders. Then World War II drew on hitherto unsuspected resources, and we came out of it with a vast manufacturing plant. And our armed forces have shown an enviable record wherever they have served in two world wars.

Nor is it just in the world of physical forces that this country has made its mark. The greatest development in the art world during the last quarter century took place here; Canada's Group of Seven changed other countries' reactions toward Canadian painters from amusement to esteem. Several Canadian authors have made their names international, and our musicians are being widely recognized, both as performers and composers.

Many leaders of thought in other countries envy us our National Film Board. And the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has won the highest honours in the radio world by carrying off the international awards for dramatic presentations.

In diplomatic circles, too, Canada's stock is high. We have reason to be proud of the parts our delegates have played in the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Health Organization, and many other United Nations groups. Their attitude has been consistently constructive, and they have done their best to bridge the gaps in understanding between some of the other countries.

So Canada is recognized by the outside world. In spots, it is true, that recognition is due to the work of a handful of our citizens — often men who are almost completely unknown to most Canadians. And therein lies a weakness. If this country is to continue to pull

its weight we must not rely on the efforts of a few outstanding men. We need to discover what each one of us can do to help Canada contribute a leading share to world peace and prosperity.

This is particularly true of Canadian farmers, whose markets depend on people in other countries being able to buy the crops we grow. We cannot learn too much about how these other people live, and what they think, and what they're likely to do in the future. We have a very real and direct interest in getting people all over the world to work together, to lay the foundation for a constructive, enduring peace.

Fortunately, our farmers recognized this need officially when the Canadian Federation of Agriculture took an extremely active part in setting up the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. This federation can do a great deal for farmers all over the world, by stabilizing prices at levels reasonable to buyer and seller alike, and by keeping food surpluses from piling up.

It is rather significant that the International Federation of Agricultural Producers should name a former Canadian farmer as its chief executive officer. This appointment honours all of the 750,000 farmers in this country, most of whom have worked hard to boost the world's food supplies. But their work could not have been so effective if others had not been at work oiling gears and removing bottlenecks.

Many Canadians have never had the opportunity of learning much about some of these men — the leaders in farm organizations. So the Journal is starting a series of articles about them, under the heading of "People Worth Watching." Not that watching them, in itself, would do much to keep Canadian agriculture moving ahead. But if we have a clear-cut impression of what these men are trying to do, and why, we can give them more active and intelligent support.

Our Cover Picture

The gobbler, when he posed for Walter Whitehead's picture, didn't know that he would never grace someone's Christmas table. He was used in cooking tests by the ever-curious staff of the Poultry Department.

Any article in the *Journal* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited.

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Farm Income Tax Is Revised

FARMERS may establish basic herds as capital assets, under new regulations expected to be announced soon by the Department of National Revenue. This is a step that has long been urged by many stock breeders.

Under the basic herd principle a farmer may establish a basic herd of say 35 head of cattle, and will not be taxed on the proceeds of sales which reduce the herd to less than 35 head. Sales which leave the herd above the 35 mark will, of course, be treated as taxable income.

Under the new regulations farmers are divided into two groups for income tax purposes. Any farmer who has regularly filled income tax returns and paid his assessment is automatically included in the first group. Any farmer who has not filed regular income tax returns goes into the second group.

Farmers in the first group will decide for themselves at the end of any one calendar year the number of cattle they consider their basic herd and will advise the district office of the taxation divisions of this when filing their income tax return for the year.

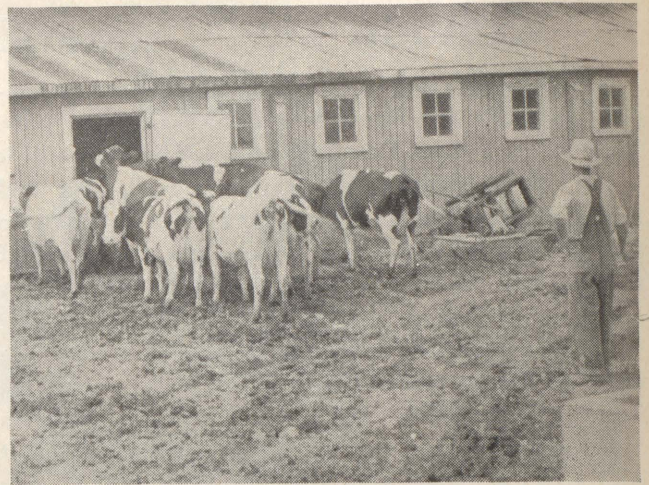
Provided the return is in good order, the district office will accept the taxpayer's own figure.

For this class of taxpayer, these results will ensue:

1. The proceeds of the sales of all animals above that number will be taken into income each year.
2. The cost of any new animals will be allowed as a deduction from income each year, unless it is desired to increase the number of the basic herd.
3. If in a subsequent year it is desired to increase the number of the basic herd, a statement to this effect must be made to the district office at the time the relative income tax return is filed. The cost of the new animals, if purchased, will not be allowed as a deduction from income. If the additions come from home-bred animals their estimated market value must be added back to the taxable income.

Provided the return is in good order, the district office then will accept the increased figure for the basic herd.

4. If a dispersal sale is held of the total herd, the department will accept as capital realizations and treat as non-taxable the proceeds of the sale of the number of cattle constituting the basic herd. Unless, before the sale is held, the taxpayer gives the district office a list of the animals constituting the basic herd and then takes care to keep the proceeds of these animals separate, the proceeds of the basic herd will be calculated at the average of the proceeds of the sale of all animals, with the provision that where a baby animal is sold with its mother, this is to be treated as a sale of one animal, not two, in calculating the average.



A farmer's regular herd is tax-free under the new regulation.

Basic herds free from income tax may be set up under new regulations. This puts agriculture on the same basis as other industries — something farmers have been asking for.

5. Where a taxpayer sells off animals to such an extent that he has less than the number of his basic herd on hand at the end of the calendar year — so that he has had in effect a partial dispersal sale — the same principles will apply. If the taxpayer specifies in advance the animals he is selling out of the basic herd and keeps the proceeds separate, the total will be accepted as the amount of the capital receipts. Otherwise, the average price realized for all animals sold will be used in determining the non-taxable amount.

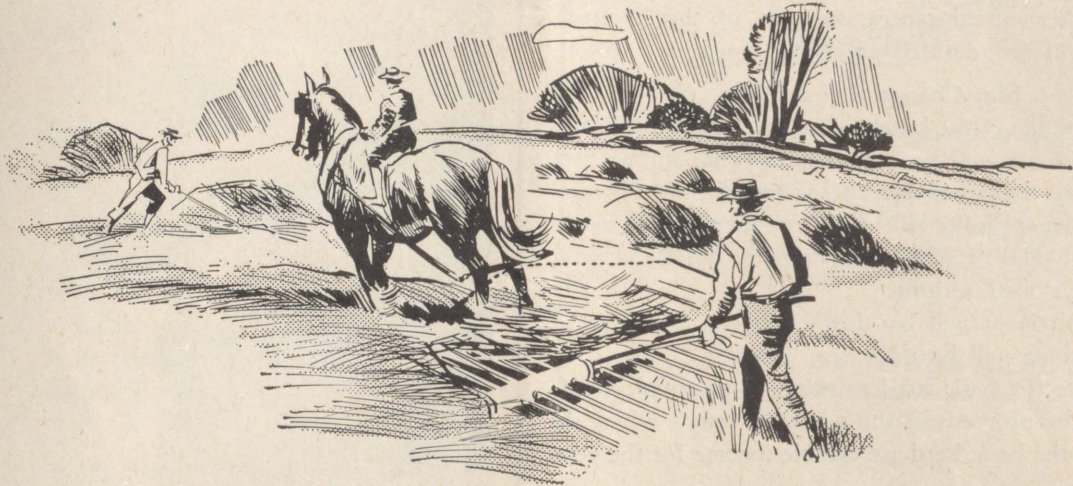
Second Group.

The second group classified under the regulations are those who have not filed income tax returns regularly. In their case it is largely a question of proof and the procedure follows:

1. A taxpayer who can demonstrate reasonably to the satisfaction of the district office that in time past — perhaps a long time ago or over a period of years — he purchased a stated number of cattle and at no time deducted their cost in calculating income for taxation purposes or would not have been taxable even had such deduction been made and further can satisfy the division that he possesses at least that number of the same kind of animal ever since, will be entitled to establish his basic herd at that number, provided he files an income tax return for the year in satisfactory form.
2. Where the taxpayer is not in the above class, but can prove that a certain number of livestock were on

(1847 • 1947)

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● The revolving wooden horse-drawn hay-rake was a remarkable implement in its day. It was made by John Harris on a farm in the Niagara Peninsula in Ontario. The demand for rakes of this kind grew rapidly. So Alanson Harris, son of the inventor, opened a little factory, and hired five men, to make these rakes.

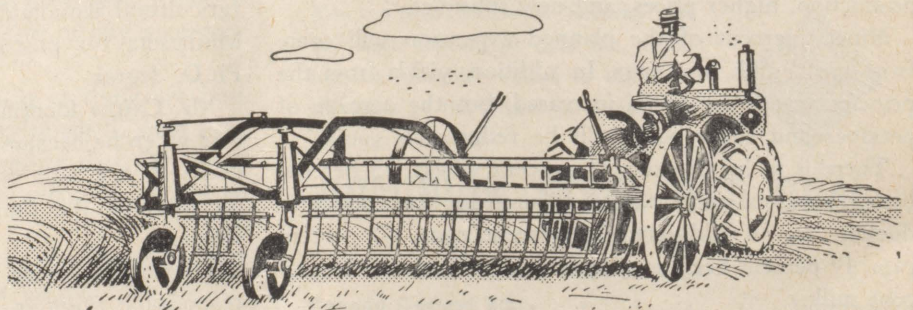
Out of this company, and another small company opened by Daniel Massey in 1847, grew the Massey-Harris industry of today.

Since the founding of Massey-Harris in 1847, the greatest revolution in the history of agriculture has taken place, and in this revolution, Massey-Harris has played a part. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Canadian farmer, with the new implements at his disposal, was producing five times as much as he had done fifty years before by hand labour. The cost of producing field crops had been cut in half.

● The Massey-Harris Side Rake and Tedder turns the hay into light windrows giving free air circulation. Especially suitable for handling alfalfa — also beans. Sturdy construction assures long life.

The result was a tremendous development in agriculture in this country. The output from the older provinces multiplied. The prairies came to life, and from the vast acreages tilled and harvested by modern machines, a flood of golden grain poured to the markets of the world.

Through the years Massey-Harris machines have contributed much to Canadian farming — made it easier — safer — more profitable. And we at Massey-Harris are proud of that achievement.



hand at a certain date, and maintains that they were capital assets by reason of having been built up over a number of years in which he had no taxable income, by the retention of natural increases or small purchases from time to time, his claims will be carefully examined and will be admitted if they are found to be reasonable and if the district office becomes convinced that the cash value of fodder and other costs of raising animals, if added to the taxpayer's other income, would still have left him in the non-taxable class. In his case also, an income tax return in good order must be filed for the year in which the basic herd is fixed.

3. In other circumstances, no part of the livestock holdings will be admitted as capital assets.

May Change to First Class

Taxpayers in this latter class, having established their basic herd, will be regarded as being in the first class if they thereafter file an income tax return each year. The same results will ensue for them in the event of dispersal sales or partial dispersals as for those who have always filed returns.

The department will lay down that the policy as to taxable income will be this:

1. Where the basic herd principle is accepted, it follows that the proceeds of the sale of livestock which do not reduce the basic herd are taxable income for the year of sale.

2. Where no claim for basic herd is made or, if made, is such that it cannot be admitted and the taxpayer has filed no return for several years, the proceeds of dispersal sales may be spread over a number of years, not exceeding five, appropriate to the circumstances.

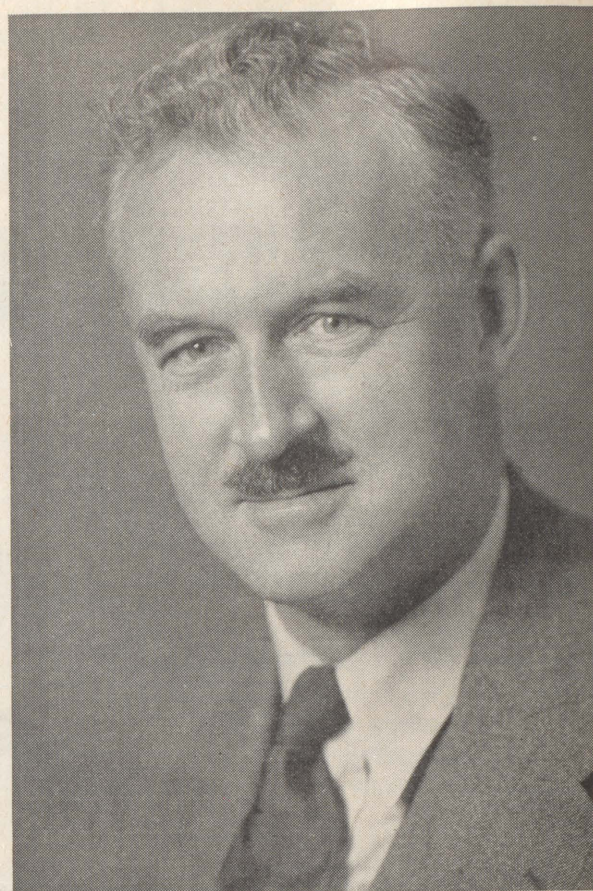
A herd of cattle bought out of income in one year for finishing and re-sold the next would not be spread back at all. The proceeds of cattle bought from income as yearlings and carried through to maturity before sale might be spread over two or three years, according to circumstances.

Britain Plans for More Food

Under Britain's new plan for agricultural expansion, more food is to be grown than ever before, and the output is to be increased to \$400,000,000 within four years. The three main points of the plan are the expansion of production, higher prices, and new subsidies.

Ninety percent of the planned expansion will come from meat, milk, and eggs. In addition, yields from the principal crops are to be increased, but the acreage of potatoes and sugar beets will be reduced.

There is to be an extra 41 percent wheat, 23 percent barley, and six percent oats. Figures for livestock production are an additional 74 percent eggs, 60 percent pigs, 17 percent beef, seven percent mutton, and 16 percent milk.



Heads World's Farmers

A Canadian farmer has risen to the top of the world's farm movement, with the selection of Andrew Cairns as chief executive officer of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. The IFAP now includes 20 of the world's most important food-producing countries.

The new director of this international farmers' organization was born in Scotland in 1899, but came to Canada with his parents while he was still a small child. His father farmed in New Brunswick and later in Alberta. And for a time Andrew himself operated a farm near Edmonton.

Then he entered the University of Alberta, obtaining his B.S.A. degree in 1923. Obtaining a fellowship in agricultural economics, he went on to the University of Minnesota for post-graduate work which won him a Ph.D. degree.

Mr. Cairns identified himself with organized agriculture when he became statistician for the Canadian wheat pools in the late twenties. Later, he was drafted as secretary of the Empire Marketing Board in London, England.

During the early part of the war he held several responsible posts in Washington, and when UNRRA

was set up he was appointed its Food Director. In this capacity he directed the distribution of more than \$1,750,000,000 worth of food products.

This work brought him into close contact with agricultural authorities in many countries. So, when a man was needed to take charge of the international farmers' organization, Andrew Cairns was a logical choice.

He has a big job, trying to create order out of the chaos of tooth-and-nail competition that is the legacy of the past, and endeavouring to get producers to work together for the general welfare. Fortunately, Andy Cairns is quite accustomed to big jobs. He doesn't hesitate to make decisions, nor to let others know where he stands.

As chief executive of the IFAP, he will be working for farmers all over the world. Canada can't expect any special favours from him — favours for anybody would endanger the whole fabric of world co-operation, which will be difficult to build up at the best. But we can expect a square deal from a man who knows Canadian farm conditions at first hand.

In return, he needs the support of every farmer in this country, in his job of trying to improve conditions for agricultural producers.

Know How to Put Out Fires

If a fire were suddenly to break out in your home, in spite of safety precautions, you wouldn't have time then to inquire into the best way of putting it out. You'd do your best, of course, but when a fire occurs it's knowing exactly how to treat it right away that saves the day.

Throwing water on burning oily material such as gasoline or paint may only scatter the flames. Smothering with blankets, rugs, canvas or a carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher is best. Keep a supply of soda or salt handy in the kitchen for smothering grease fires which might occur in cooking vessels.

When the fire is in or around electrical equipment, never use water unless the current is completely cut off at the main service switch. Keep on hand a special fire extinguisher — one approved by underwriter's laboratories — for electrical fires. Be sure all members of the household know how to pull the main service switch to "deaden" the wiring system in case of any emergency.

Ordinary fires in wood, rubbish or clothing are best put out by using water. When they're small, such fires may be smothered, however. Remember that the water supply, to be of real value in the event of fire, must be accessible.

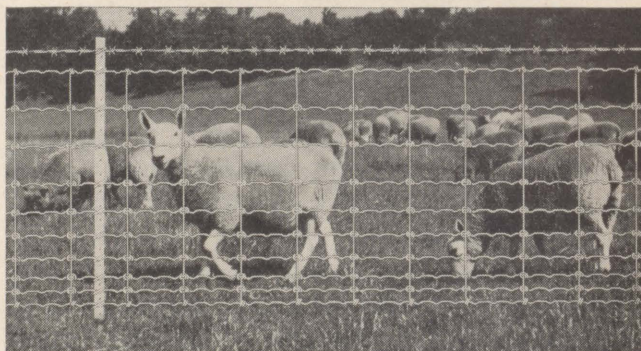
In fighting a fire, once it's begun, keep the doors and windows closed. Whenever they're opened, the air admitted fans the fire and helps it along.



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If these members registering for an annual meeting are favourably impressed with the way it is conducted they will be strong supporters.

by John Snedden

WILL the members who came to this year's annual meeting of your co-op be back next year?" asks J. Warren Mather, Agricultural Economist of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration. Unless these people talk up next year's meeting and bring other members and their own neighbours, that co-op isn't going to get the support it needs for solid progress.

No one can be entirely sure of just what a group of co-op members will want at their meeting. However, Mr. Mather is able to draw on the experience of 10,000 co-ops holding meetings every year. From observing annual meetings and talking to co-op people he has drawn some conclusions that can help other groups to streamline their meetings.

The average member, he finds, is interested in hearing about the results of the last year's operations, the financial position of the business, the various problems encountered and overcome, and future plans with respect to facilities, services and finances. He can absorb a variety of information if presented in short, snappy style. The meeting should be kept interesting at all times, and should move along rapidly. In all cases, members should not only have an opportunity to ask questions and to express their opinions regarding the future welfare of their organization, but every effort should be made to get them to do it.

In planning a meeting Mr. Mather suggests that the officers keep putting themselves in the members' shoes, and try to give them what they need in a way they'll like it.

The ingredients that go into a successful annual meet-

ing include information, careful planning, membership participation, entertainment, inspiration, and often good food. The amounts that go into the best recipes vary with local circumstances. Such things as the time of year, farm work to be done, and the distance members have to travel all affect how long the meeting can be.

Uppermost in many members' minds, will be the question: "How much will I get back in a patronage refund?" But each may also want to know how his co-op is able to pay it, or why it isn't more.

That calls for a report on operating results. But this doesn't mean a detailed operating statement, says Mr. Mather. Members are mainly interested in the total dollar volume of business handled, total expenses of operation and net savings. Total gross margins should be included in order to know how net savings were computed. And these figures mean much more if those of previous years are presented for comparison.

The success of any organization depends on the support it gets from its members. Their interest may be stimulated by well conducted annual meetings where they are fully informed about the organization's activities.

A second table stating total margins, expenses and savings as a percentage of total dollar volume will help to explain why savings were greater or less than those of the previous year. The average purchase or sale per patron and the number of patrons or other items of general interest may also be included.

All this information should be presented so every person in the audience can read it. Putting the tables in large letters and figures on large cards or charts mounted on a stand or hung on a wall is one way to do it. A mimeographed copy in the hands of each person is another way. Then this material can be discussed orally.

Members want to know what disposition is to be made of net savings. Although the bylaws may spell this out, many members and patrons attending the meeting may be new, and not familiar with the alternatives.

Most members are interested in the financial status of their organization. This doesn't mean that they want a detailed balance sheet. A condensed financial statement which shows the changes in assets, liabilities and the members' equity as compared with the previous year will be more easily understood. Such information should be especially helpful in explaining why the directors made a certain disposition of the savings.

Since this information is in the form of figures it should be presented in a manner similar to the operating statement. Both the operating statement and the balance

sheet should be explained by either the manager or one of the directors who thoroughly understands the material and can present it in a simple, understandable way.

Most members want to know about local operations, problems met during the year and how they were handled, trends in merchandise quality, and ways in which members could co-operate in order to help the organization give the most satisfactory and efficient service. Such things should be included in the manager's report. Short reports can be given by department heads of larger co-operatives.

If the local association is affiliated with a larger one, a field man from the parent organization can tell about its operations and program. If it's a purchasing co-operative he can give information on various types of merchandise, including prospects of changes in type, price and quality. He can briefly compare the operating results and financial position of the local with other co-operatives of similar type in the area.

Good Place for Plans

If the association has plans for the future with respect to new facilities, expansion of old facilities, new services, and membership or capital campaigns, members will want to hear about these things. These, of course, have a direct bearing upon the disposition of net savings and the financial condition of the association.

Members should have a chance to ask questions and discuss any of the material presented. This opportunity may be given after each report or in a general discussion period. Frequently it's difficult to get questions from members, but the panel method may serve a useful purpose in getting things started.

Another way some organizations get members to take part is to pass out cards on which they can write questions to be answered by the board or manager at the meetings.

Mixed Crowds Need Entertainment

Election of directors is very important. Every effort should be made to see it is handled in a democratic way. Making sure that members have a chance to exercise a real choice helps impress on them that they run the association. At least two nominees for each office, encouragement of nominations from the floor, and a secret ballot all help to produce the right reactions.

Outside speakers are invited to many co-operative meetings; and in general, members like hearing them if their talks are limited to about 15 minutes. Remarks by managers of neighbouring co-ops are frequently of much interest to members.

Entertainment shouldn't be overlooked, especially if the crowd includes women and children, or if the meeting lasts several hours. Entertainment can be used between reports to give the meeting a change of pace.

Food is always appreciated. A simple lunch before, after or between sessions helps to draw crowds and to bring them back. For a short meeting refreshments such as coffee and doughnuts will be appreciated, and give members a chance to get acquainted. A friendly feeling among its members is one of the biggest assets of any co-operative.

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What Do Hogs Mean to Us?

by J. E. Lattimer

THE strike in Canadian packing plants greatly curtailed our exports of bacon. It forced Britain to halve its bacon ration, reducing it to an ounce a week, and threw into sharp relief the fact that our exports were already on the decline — even before the strike. This brings up the question of how important this bacon business is or was to the Canadian farmer.

Twice now in a generation Britain has been forced to depend upon Canada for breakfast bacon. This has been in the two World Wars. Between the wars the job of furnishing the British breakfast largely returned to Denmark although many countries, some of them now behind the iron curtain, competed with Denmark and Holland in that trade.

During the first World War Canada contributed much toward British bacon imports without expanding pig production to any marked degree. This was made possible by imports of pork products from the United States. During the second World War exports were based on a total annual production which was more than double that of the pre-war years.

The expansion of production was warranted by the export demand. The expansion was also made necessary by the impossibility of marketing grain in raw form. These two influences combined to furnish the following record for the five year period from 1942 to 1946 inclusive:

Canadian Farm Cash Income

Annual Average 1942-46

(Millions of Dollars)

Wheat	\$296
Dairy Products	257
Hogs	237
Cattle and Calves	216

For the five year period from 1942 to 1946 inclusive the annual cash income from hogs was \$237,000,000 contrasted with \$296,000,000 for wheat. Hogs brought farmers 80 percent as much cash as wheat in those years. Comparison with dairy products show hogs brought 92 percent as much as dairy products.

In order to understand the reason for this development it is necessary to study the results of the different years. The following table is the record:

Cash Income by Products

(Millions of Dollars)

	Wheat	Hogs	Dairy Products	Cattle and Calves
1942	145	193	219	162
1943	207	255	243	174
1944	458	296	268	196
1945	327	236	270	270
1946	343	204	286	276

The outbreak of war found Canada with a grain surplus, and hog breeding expanding to get rid of the

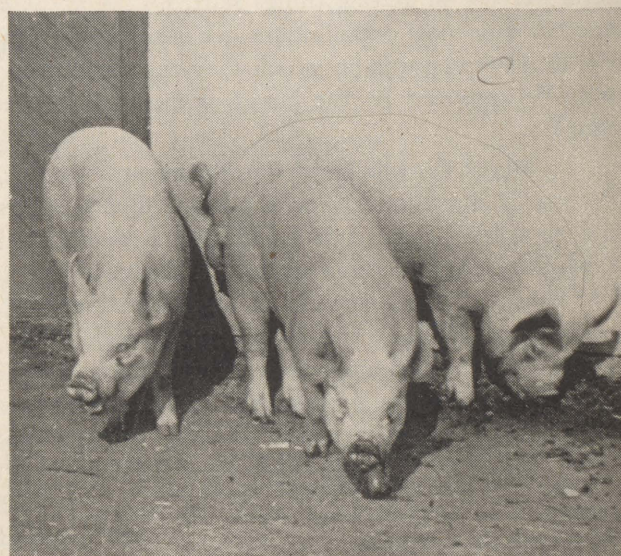
grain surplus. By 1942 and 1943 few markets remained for Canadian grains. At the same time Canada became almost the sole source of bacon. During these two years hogs surpassed wheat as a source of cash. This was partly due to the carryover of wheat, for which there was at that time a limited outlet except for feed. As markets for grain expanded and prices rose, interest in hog-feeding declined. The inspected slaughter of hogs dropped from 8,766,441 in 1944 to 4,253,511 in 1946.

Although marketings ran behind those of 1946 for the first half of 1947, during the last few weeks before the strike weekly marketings were running slightly more than those of the previous year. The increased marketings expected for the latter half of the year 1947 were well under way when the figures were upset by the strike.

Results of Strike

With the first month of the strike came the cessation of bacon export, an increase in pork available for domestic consumption and a drop in the price of hogs.

These results require slight elaboration. It is not a hard matter to convert pigs into pork, small plants can do this. Farmers themselves can do this if necessary as most of them had have experience in this line. But curing pork into bacon and particularly acceptable, sizeable Wiltshire sides for the British Market is quite a different matter. Hence the first result was shutting off the export business.



Hog numbers are again heading downward

A business that reached a peak of \$296,000,000 in 1944 had already shown considerable decline, even before the strike this fall. Its future depends, not only on grain prices and farmers' ability to breed and feed, but also on efficient processing at reasonable cost.

British importers have repeatedly maintained that the trouble with Canadian bacon imports could be summed up in two words, **quality** and **regularity**. Great strides have been made in improving quality, but the regularity of the volume going to Britain leaves much to be desired.

Reasons for Irregularity

The irregularity of production of hogs in Canada is due to several reasons. One is the prolificacy of the animal, enabling expansion and contraction of volume to take place quickly. Another is the close connection of hog prices to grain prices. Closely related to this is the fact that hogs are fed on purchased feed in some parts of Canada as well as Denmark and hence expansion is limited by the possibility of securing feed from a distance. Hogs are pretty fair scavengers and are sometimes kept mainly for salvaging waste products. In butter-raising areas they make profitable use of skim milk.

The tremendous increase in hog production already discussed was as a method of converting unsaleable grain into a product in keener demand. When that condition changed and grain was saleable as grain, hog-feeding declined in popularity.

Still another factor in the volume of output is the labour supply. It is reckoned by Cornell University that three days labour are required to bring a 200 pound pig to market. When farm labour may be secured for a wage such as prevailed before the war this does not total very much. It is now estimated that wages of farm labour are three times as much as pre-war. Is it surprising that hog-feeders themselves go on strike occasionally when alternative opportunities are so tempting?

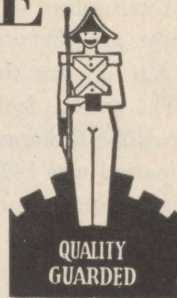
The past performance may show us what to expect in the future. During the twenties wheat averaged for five years over \$1.00 per bushel at the farm. It just happened that way, as prices were not then guaranteed. During that time not only did the number of hogs marketed decline but butter production fell off as well. Now, with a guaranteed price of \$2.00 per bushel for wheat for the next crop year what will be the output of hogs?

Again on Down Grade?

Expansion of hog feeding in 1943 and 1944 was greatest in Western Canada, and the later decline was chiefly confined to the West. In 1947 an increase of breeding-stock was reported on June 1, compared with the previous year. But there is some indication that the expansion of this year is already slowed down, if not reversed.

The output of hogs in August 1947 shows the total number of hogs marketed slightly below the numbers of August 1946 in the three Prairie Provinces. At the same time the number of sows marketed was in each province significantly higher. In both Ontario and Quebec total output was higher in August 1947 than in the

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MONTREAL

The Farmer

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same month of the previous year. But in these provinces the increase in sows marketed was greater proportionately than the increase in total sales.

The total output of hogs in the five provinces for the first eight months was 2,792,979 for 1947, contrasted with 2,891,687 for the corresponding eight months of 1946. This was a decline of almost exactly 100,000. At the same time the number of sows marketed in the eight month period was 142,283 in 1946 and 178,197 in 1947. This was an increase of 35,914 or about 25 percent.

The liquidation of brood sows was apparently well under way before the strike occurred. The difficulty in marketing and the decline in price occurring prior to the fall breeding season may be depended on to lessen output still more.

Prices Out of Line

The heavy sales of breeding stock even before the strike were due largely to the lack of balance between hogs and feed grain. This situation may not last long. If grain surpluses reappear it may be well to remember how the last burdensome surplus disappeared.

In the meantime it is fairly clear from past history that hog-feeding will not compete with alternative opportunities in the grain growing areas. Hog-feeding was having heavy going to hold its own when processors were in action. Marketing difficulties and lower prices resulting from the strike will further limit production as long as other lines of farming offer a tempting alternative.

The provision of pork for the domestic market may carry on — strike or no strike. But the provision of bacon for export is in the hands of the packers. This is the part of the business that the strike has interfered with.

How this has come about entails acquaintance with the British bacon trade. The British importers require a product known as "Wiltshire sides." This name is taken from a method of curing bacon first famous in Wiltshire England. When this method of cure is applied to pigs of the Yorkshire (England) breed a brand of bacon satisfactory for the British breakfast may be obtained — provided the Wiltshire side is **sizeable**, that is, of a weight of from 55 to 65 pounds. Sizeable sides of this weight come from a half grown Yorkshire hog — about 200 pounds live weight. This weight requirement means that sizeable sides must come from young bacon hogs and not from animals that have grown to a ripe old age reproducing their kind and are eventually discarded. These do not make sizeable sides as they are twice too large.

It follows that furnishing bacon for export to Britain means providing young animals for export and consuming the inferior older animals in the domestic market. The Danes have been willing to do this in normal times. Canadians have during war time. Probably they will do it in peace time if they cannot do better. But this business certainly will not expand when grain is as high in price as at present.

The stipulation of desirable weight for export makes it absolutely necessary to market hogs when they reach that weight. Overweight hogs are less valuable in the market. The loss from inability to market hogs when ready has been estimated at \$10,000 per day in one province alone. It has been estimated that the cost of the strike had amounted to a million dollars to farmers by the middle of October.

Some solutions have been suggested by farmers in convention assembled. If farmers suggest to the processors how their business should be carried on, no one should be surprised. Farmers have been told, exhorted, admonished and sometimes berated, for failure to compete successfully with the Danes in the British bacon market. Farmers have taken this advice when it paid. At other times they have carried out a sit down strike by not expanding the business when alternatives offered more money.

Farmers have been told by the processors how to breed, feed and furnish hogs to the plants for half a century. Considering this, no great objection can logically be taken if the farmers tell the processors how they should carry on their business once in a while.

After all, our ability to compete with Denmark on the British market does not rest on good breeding and feeding alone. No matter how good our live pigs may be, British acceptance of our bacon depends on efficient processing at a price Britain can pay.

One's Poison Is Another's Meant

Every advance in agriculture seems to bring new complications. When DDT first appeared it was hailed as the winning weapon in the battle on insects. But since then, it has been discovered that DDT has its faults, too.

This insecticide does a marvelous job of controlling codling moths; but at the same time it kills off the natural enemies of orchard mites, without harming the mites themselves. So the orchard mites have a wonderful chance to multiply unless they are attacked with a weapon to which they are vulnerable.

Such a weapon has been found in DNCHP. But while it is very effective against orchard mites this preparation must be used very carefully — a slight excess might result in damage to fruit trees. However, B.C. orchardists have discovered that, by carefully following scientific recommendations, they can safely use DNCHP. In fact, they can mix it with DDT, to knock out codling moths and orchard mites in a single operation.

Farm Accidents Are Costly

Farm accidents cost the U.S. \$8,750,000 in medical expenses annually, as well as 4,500,000 days of work, in 1946. The average cost of treatment for each injured person was \$84, and the time lost from usual activities averaged three weeks.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives

The Co-op and Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen

Condensed from an article by A. D. Stedman in The Ohio Farm News.

HOW DO THE CO-OPS stand today? In city people's minds are questions raised by the kind of publicity that has been coming through the mails and over the air. A key to good will is to get inquiries like these fairly and simple answered:

Define Co-op

Question No. 1: What is a co-op? Answer: A co-op is a group of people forming in effect a partnership to conduct a business. They may sell or process crops they produce, buy things for themselves, or supply themselves with needed service.

Who Uses Co-ops?

Q. No. 2: Are co-ops only for farmers? A: No. That's just the way things sometimes seem, not the way they really are. Actually, city people have co-ops serving them all the time. Only, they do not associate the name "co-op" with their many cooperative enterprises, such as clubs, lodges, grocery, hardware, drug, and other stores that do their buying cooperatively, and the many mutual insurance companies, great and small. The co-ops really are friends whom city people long have known but just haven't recognized by name.

Socialism? Communism?

Q. No. 3: Is Cooperation state socialism or communism? A: No. State socialism is government ownership of the essential means of production and distribution. Communism is government ownership and operation of business in general and is the opposite of free enterprise. The government does **not** own the co-ops and they are private enterprise. In Scandinavia, they are the main bulwark against communism.

Radical or Conservative?

Q. No. 4: Are the co-ops radical or conservative? A: They're just a cross section of the people, made up of ordinary folks from all walks of life. So they reflect ordinary variations in opinion. There are conservatives and liberals, left wingers, right wingers and middle-of-the-roads in the co-ops.

Reason for Growth?

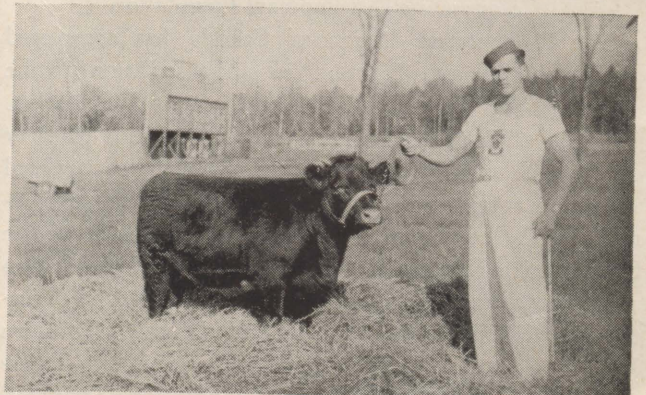
Q. No. 5: What's the main basis of co-op growth — government favors or other factors? A: The main factor seems clearly to be their usefulness to patrons and customers. That has included elimination of abuses in marketing grain, livestock, dairy products and other

things; savings on marketing and transportation costs; the production of better and safer milk, butter, meat and other foods, a lowering of costs of fertilizer, seed, feed, fuels and machinery. Protective laws and credits undoubtedly have helped co-ops greatly, as they long have helped other business, especially during the depression. The co-ops had to fight hard to break through discriminations and share government protection fairly with other business.

Co-ops Monopolistic?

Q. No. 6: Is it true that co-ops are growing into monopolistic giants? A: It is true that a good many have grown into effective size regionally and that some are effective competitive influences nationally. Even the biggest are small business compared with the real giants of the business world. Altogether the co-ops are officially estimated to do less than a twentieth of the national total. They are a moderate offset to wealth concentration that has been going on at a fast pace. They have been built mostly by people of small means as a defense against monopolies. To knock them out would mean more and not less danger of monopoly.

SO, ALL IN ALL, the co-ops have on their side two big advantages. One is the facts, upon which they can afford to stand fully and freely and without any misrepresentation. The other advantage is the reality of their services to producers and consumers. They must count primarily upon continued improvement of these services as a guarantee of survival and growth.



Gleason Lake of Sawyerville, who was appointed a junior director of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, with Bennie Jacklin's heifer.

Co-op Notes

Co-op Union Proposes School to Train Workers

A three-month school of co-operation for men selected from the ranks of organized labour was viewed by the national co-operative and labour organizations as a step in the further development of consumer co-op stores in urban areas at a 3-day meeting in Ottawa recently. Both parties agreed that consumer co-ops would not succeed in cities and towns without a strong educational foundation.

The proposal of the Co-operative Union, which is to be considered by the CCL at an executive meeting, provides for a three-month course of instruction at a school to be conducted in Ontario by the Co-operative Union, but financed by labour unions.

Protests Hike in Freight Rates

In a statement submitted by its National Board of Directors to the Board of Railway Transport Commissioners, the Co-operative Union of Canada has strongly condemned "the arbitrary and unjustified action represented by the attempt of the Railways to immediately increase competitive rates while hearings of the Board are still in progress on the original application for a general 30% increase."

"Despite the fact that the Railways had formerly insisted that the question of an increase in rates be adjudicated by the Board, they now propose to put into effect by November 1st substantial increases in competitive rates without reference to the Board of Transport Commissioners or any real regard for the public. This decision has caused resentment and alarm among co-operators."

According to the statement it was estimated that there were at least 4500 co-operative societies in Canada with a total membership of approximately 1½ million. "The great majority of these people," the Union stated, "have low or fluctuating incomes. Any factor contributing to an increase in their cost of living is a very serious matter."

Co-operative Development Foundation

The Co-operative Union of Canada has completed plans for the establishment of an association to be known as the Co-operative Development Foundation. Purposes of the foundation is to provide funds to carry on research work and finance scholarships, educational work and special projects aimed at the further development of the co-operative movement. The Board of the Co-operative Union approved the articles of association and by-laws and appointed a provisional Board of Trustees as follows: President, Ralph Staples, Toronto; Vice-President, A. C. Savage, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, A. B. MacDonald, Ottawa; additional trustees, R. J. McMaster, Vancouver, and Rev. J. D. MacNeill, North Rustico, P.E.I.

Market Comments

Prices of live stock are unsettled at the time of writing due to the strike in packing plants. The first result of the strike on the market was a slight increase in the price of beef animals and a decline in the price of hogs. This may be explained by the volume of receipts for the first week of the strike. The following figures may be of interest.

Numbers of Inspected Slaughter

		Week ending Sept. 27th
	1946	1947
Cattle	37,952	12,217
Calves	12,736	3,487
Sheep	45,580	5,068
Hogs	55,435	37,094

Comparing the first week of the strike with the same period of the previous year cattle slaughterings (inspected) fell off by two-thirds, sheep by eight-ninths while the number of hogs was down by one-third. This shows the need for selling hogs when they are ready and also that other meat animals may be held a few weeks especially while grass is available. Later developments may be somewhat different and will be anxiously awaited.

The strike is reported to have cut the export of bacon from five million to one million pounds per week.

The British contract price for wheat for the 1948-49 crop year has been set at \$2.00 per bushel.

Russia is reported to be negotiating for Denmark's butter surplus in exchange for 100,000,000 bushels of feed grain.

Trend of Prices

	Oct. 1946	Sept. 1947	Oct. 1947
LIVE STOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.65	14.08	13.90
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.34	10.05	10.50
Cows, common, per cwt.	7.56	7.60	7.50
Canners, and Cutters, per cwt.	6.37	5.60	5.75
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.28	15.20	16.00
Veal, common, per cwt.	11.78	13.30	14.20
Lambs, good per cwt.	13.79	15.00	15.00
Lambs, common per cwt.	9.06	10.40	9.90
Bacon hogs, dressed B1, per cwt.	19.98	23.33	22.90
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.41	0.58	0.58
Cheese, per lb.	0.23	0.26	0.26
Eggs, Grade A, large, per dozen	0.50½	—	0.53
Chickens, Live, 5 Lb. Plus, per lb.	0.26½	—	0.27
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.	0.34	—	0.34
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh, per bus.	2.50	3.00	3.00
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.25	1.60-1.75	1.60-1.75
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	30.25	30.25



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

From Furs to Food

by J. S. Cram

Thousands of muskrats were forced to find new homes when their old haunts were commandeered for more essential uses. Now, land that was under water a couple of years ago is growing fine crops of potatoes and vegetables, and providing new opportunities for Quebec youth.

MUSKRATS are not to be despised. They grow nice, shiny fur coats that make beautiful women appear even more beautiful. So, as long as there's a place for beauty in the world, there'll be a place for muskrats. But that place will not always be where it's been in the past.

What gave rise to this stream of thought was a pile of muskrat cages—cages in such disrepair that they would not hold even a dying rat. A couple of years before they had been in active service, around the spot where they now lay, completely abandoned. But now everything had changed. Not only were the cages discarded, but the very marsh had disappeared from around them. In its place was a potato field—35 acres of high-yielding tubers, where two years ago there were only weeds and rats.

It was the farm of W. Quenneville near Sherrington, less than 40 miles straight south of Montreal. When Mr. Quenneville had first seen the land it was just one big marsh. But in Ontario he had seen other marshes—and what had been done with them. And in his mind's eye he saw the water disappearing, the land turning over with the plowshare, and the soil in turn disappearing, under the dense shade of potato tops.

But it was not enough for Mr. Quenneville to see these things in his mind's eye. He went to work to make his vision real. In the spring of 1946 the land was drained and ploughed and potatoes were seeded. Last fall, from the 35 acres Mr. Quenneville harvested 15,000 bushels of potatoes, a \$6,000 crop where nothing had grown before—at least, nothing but reeds and muskrats.

This year, in spite of the late spring and the heavy floods, Mr. Quenneville again planted potatoes on the 35 acres. When I visited the spot late in August the plants were heavy with well-formed, healthy tubers. And here and there along the rows of potatoes were carrots, turnips, and other vegetable crops. They had

been planted there to see how they would grow; and there was no doubt about the answer. They grew in abundance; and they were tasty, too.

Even had he wished to hide his remarkable results from the world, Mr. Quenneville could not have done it. Nobody who passed along the road could possibly have missed this productive field amid the marshes. And already two professional market gardeners, one from Ste. Dorothee and one from Ste. Martine, have rented land in the Sherrington district—a district everyone had despised just a couple of years before.

It took vision to see the possibilities in this land. But it took more than vision to enable a farmer to convert the land from reeds to potatoes. Drainage was needed—drainage far beyond the scope of one farmer.

This whole district was a region of marshes cross-checked with ledges. Even if a single farmer tried to drain his land, there was no outlet which would enable him to lower his water-table enough to plant food crops. Before this potentially productive marshland could be tapped it was necessary to provide drainage for the whole region. And this could be done only by lowering the water-courses.

The job was not easy. Where land is adequately drained under natural conditions, this is possible because the streams have been able to work their way to a depth which would lower the water-table enough that plant roots would not be drowned. But in this region



An inspection party crosses a ditch that holds the secret to the high yields at Ste. Clohilde.

the water-courses were shallow. Why? Because their route lay over extremely hard silica rock. If left to their natural devices, these streams would be little lower thousands of years from now than they are at present. If this area was to be drained, the job would have to be done by man.

The region had many advantages. The soil, once drained, was extremely productive. There was no hard breaking to be done; the land could be plowed one year, and planted the next. There was an abundance of moisture within easy reach of the plants, even after adequate drainage. And this region was less than 40 miles, by good highway, from Canada's largest food market—the city of Montreal.

This situation presented a challenge to the Quebec government. Here was an industry waiting to be developed ... an industry which would supply needed food to Quebec people, while saving the transportation costs they have to pay for food from farther afield. A thriving market garden industry in Southwestern Quebec would also mean that people could get their vegetables much fresher—and thus more appetizing and nutritious—than when they have to be shipped hundreds of miles.

There was also another aspect. Quebec, with its large families, constantly needs more space for colonization. In the northern woods a colonist would have to work long years before he could cut down the trees, clear out the roots and bring into production a piece of land big enough to support his family decently. Transportation costs would take a large slice from everything he grew. New schools and churches would be needed.

All these things represent high costs—but not the highest. There was also the possibility that some of the land that was cleared might have been fit only for growing trees. Settlement on such land would be a double waste of natural resources—trees and people.



To deepen the creek bed holes are bored 8 feet deep in the hard rock, and each is loaded with 15 pounds of dynamite.

As an alternative to this situation, development of the nearby marshlands looked particularly promising. There were young men in the region who needed farms of their own. There were already railroads, highways and telephones, schools and churches. There were markets close at hand, and the land was rich.

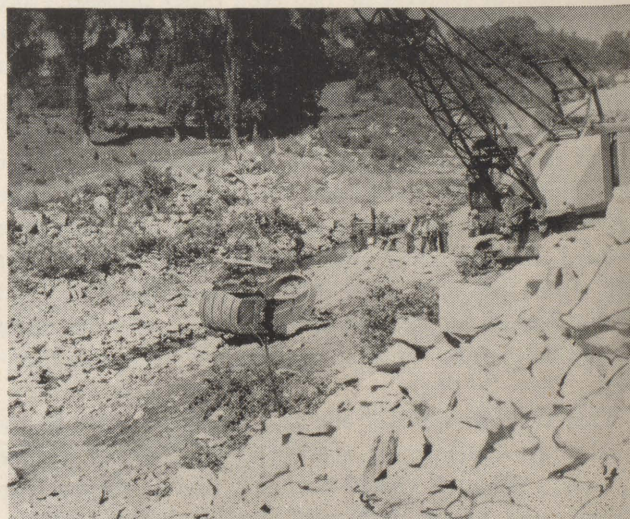
The richness of the land had been proven at the Experimental Station at Ste. Clothilde. There, when soil typical of the region had been drained, it produced 450 to 500 bushels of potatoes per acre, 500 to 600 bushels of onions, 600 to 700 bushels of carrots, and 600 to 700 bushels of spinach. Such yields were possible even after late springs, because the warm climate speeded growth.

The Ste. Clothilde Experimental Station was typical of the region. Each spring the fields were covered with several feet of water. But deep drainage ditches led off this water rapidly, so that the young plants sent their roots deep into the soil, and were able later to withstand dry weather. If it became very dry water was pumped back into the ditches, and seeped through the soil to feed the roots.

The water from Ste. Clothilde drained into Norton Creek. This Creek served a watershed of 53,000 acres. But it did not serve most of it well, because the creek was not deep enough to carry off the water rapidly in the spring; nor could it lower the water table enough, on much of the land, to make it safe for market gardening.

The Quebec Department of Agriculture made a survey of the district. It showed that 18,000 acres of good marshland could be made productive by lowering the bed of the creek. And in the light of all the other circumstances, the tremendous possibilities appeared to justify this huge undertaking.

Huge undertaking? To lower the bed of a creek? The words may sound extravagant. But when the bed



The drag line goes to work to clear the creek bottom of shattered rock, while more holes are drilled for more charges of dynamite.

has to be lowered for miles through six or eight feet of Gibraltar-like rock, this is no over-statement.

The tools are in themselves most impressive. Big bulldozers worry pieces of broken rock into heaps, a huge steam shovel with a drag line picks up the heaps and lift them into a vast rampart along the shore of the creek, and powerful air compressors provide power for drills to pierce the hard rock.

But by themselves the bulldozers, steam shovel and drills, for all their power; could do no more than scratch the bed of the creek. The big job is done by dynamite.

With the drills, men make holes eight feet deep in the hard rock. Then they put dynamite in each hole, to a depth of four feet. They connect the charges with detonators. Then everyone moves back a hundred yards, and seeks shelter. There is silence, then a "Hal-loo-loo" of warning. The earth trembles like a horse shaking off a fly. A huge mass of rock mushrooms into the sky and stray pieces whistle past the crouching men, as the rock crashes back to earth. Everyone waits a few seconds more, before leaving his shelter.

In the bed of the stream, where a few minutes before there had been only a shelf of rock, now there is a pile of rubble. The 15 charges of dynamite—225 pounds of the explosive in all—have piled up almost 200 cubic yards of loose rock.

Now the drag line goes to work, scooping up the rock



A couple of Quebec government officials look over a 35 acre field of potatoes where there was nothing but marsh two years ago.

and depositing it on the big pile along the bank. The bulldozers scuttle out to round up stray pieces and feed them to the hungry jaws of the drag line. And the men with their air drills start new holes, to lay new charges, so that the iron monsters may again be fed.

Through the work of these iron monsters 100,000 acres in Southwestern Quebec are to be brought into production. Then more farmers may feed their families, and produce more food for others—more food for a hungry world, and more prosperity for Quebec.

Dairy School Opened Last Month

Courses at the Provincial Dairy School began on October 6th, and the programme for the year will be as follows:

Oct. 6 to Nov. 15	The dairy industry; testing of dairy products
Nov. 17 to Nov. 29	Ice cream making
Dec. 1 to Dec. 20	Concentrated milk products
Jan. 7 to Jan. 17	Dairy products testing
Jan. 19 to Feb. 14	Butter making
Feb. 16 to Feb. 28	Dairy products testing. (in French and English)
March 1 to March 24	Cheese making

Scholarships for 1947-48

The present complexity of farming makes it a virtual necessity that those who will be in administrative posts should have as much technical training as possible, which can best be gained by studies at an agricultural college, followed, whenever possible, by postgraduate work in some specialized branch. The Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec through its Scholarships Committee, has been making it possible for selected students to do advanced work each year, by offering scholarships for competition. Winners of scholarships are chosen after a series of examinations by competent men, which insures that the winners shall be

students who will be able to profit from further training.

Two scholarships have been announced for the 1947-48 session. One, of a value of at least \$1000. per year, tenable for two years if necessary, goes to Mr. Jean Marc Girard, a graduate of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere. It has been specified that his postgraduate work, which will be in agronomy, shall be done at the O.A.C. at Guelph, so that he will have the advantage of living and working among people from another province, to whom he will in his turn be interpreting the Province of Quebec.

The second scholarship, for work in soil conservation, goes to Gerard Ouellette, also of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere College. He will work toward a Master of Science degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Funds for the first scholarship were provided by Canada Packers, Ltd.

Quebec Belgians Shine in U.S.

Edmond Proteau and J. and M. Lavigne, two of Quebec's leading breeders of Belgian horses, took honours at a fair at Plymouth, N.H. last month. Reports of the fair state that never before in the history of the State Fair of New Hampshire have such horses, in excellent condition in spite of the long truck ride, been exhibited.

Winter Fair Combines Show and Sale

With the sale of fat cattle at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair being held while the packing plant strike was still on, nobody expected that prices would go anywhere near last year's record levels. They didn't. But in spite of the sharp break in prices, there was a new and healthy spirit about the show.

This spirit was due to the presence of dozens of boys and girls, taking an active part in the show, critically looking over entries as they were brought out, and generally displaying a healthy fund of energy and curiosity. With their genuine interest in livestock, these boys and girls should be able to further considerably the progress that has already been made by Quebec beef cattle breeders.

The sale of fat stock was a disappointment to many of the farmers, although it was scarcely a surprise, in the face of the large entry and the packing plant strike. But prices were considerably better than they might have been under the circumstances. The average price per pound for steers in the sale was 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, according to sale officials. The lowest price was 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and all but one steer brought at least 18 cents.

The grand champion steer of the show, a dark roan Shorthorn entered by Mrs. T. C. Stuart, Arundel, sold for \$2.00 a pound to Steinberg's Wholesale Groceterias. Howard Murray of Magog, who received the show's record price in 1946 for his Angus steer that was grand champion, had to be content with reserve championship this year. His black steer, which was also grand champion Angus, sold to the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., Montreal, at \$1.40 a pound — just 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents below the price for the 1946 reserve champion.

When the grand champion lamb was brought in, Eaton's had to go up to \$7.75 a pound to get the 85 pound wether entered by John S. Norris, Hudson Heights. The reserve champion wether, another South-

down owned by A. C. Parkhill, Ayer's Cliff, went to Dominion Stores, Montreal, at \$1.75 a pound — just 5 cents below last year's reserve champion. And all down the line the lowest price paid for lambs was 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, — about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents above current market quotations.

When the bid for the top pen of three market hogs mounted to 75 cents, Modern Packers, Montreal, paid George Sylvestre of Georgeville only 5 cents less than the 1947 top. The best pen of five shown by Norman Beach, Lennoxville, didn't fare so well, but they still brought a good premium at 35 cents a pound from Canada Packers. Prices then tapered down sharply till they reached the Montreal market level of 23 cents, and Canada Packers bought 91 of the 115 hogs at that price.

In officially opening the fat stock sale Hon. J. S. Bourque, Quebec Minister of Lands and Mines, reminded the farmers that their sale depended almost entirely on the Montreal buyers, who had supported it in order to help Eastern Townships farmers. He commented that the great improvement in the type of beef cattle in the region showed that the buyers' efforts in the past had been worth while, and he hoped that they would maintain their support by keeping prices up to 1946 levels. But although Auctioneer Ray Demers did his best, the bids just weren't there.

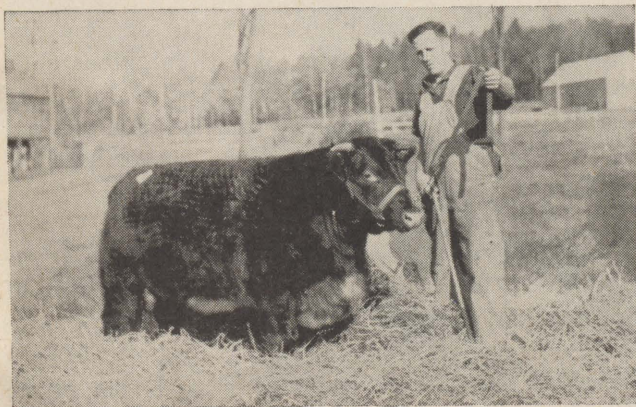


Hon. J. S. Bourque

In the market lamb show Frank Sherwood of Toronto again did the placing. Top Southdown wether, which went on to win the grand championship for lambs, was shown by J. S. Norris, Hudson Heights. Second went to A. C. Parkhill for his lamb that later became reserve champion, and third to Howard Murray. Murray had best pen of four Southdown lambs or crosses, with Norris second and F. G. Bennett & Son of Bury, third. In eight market lambs, A. C. Parkhill led followed by D. G. Ross of Sherbrooke and Slack Bros., Waterloo.

D. D. Richardson, Ayer's Cliff, had best lamb of other breeds. N. L. Camerson, Lennoxville was second and Gordon McElrea, Sherbrooke, third. In fours, the order was Parkhill, Richardson and Camerson, and in eights the award went to McElrea.

Victor Pelchat of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Montreal, found the market hog classes better than last year. First for pen of three hogs went to Geo.



Mrs. T. C. Stuart's grand champion steer, with Harry Johnston at the halter. This steer brought top price of \$2 a pound.



Howard Murray's champion Angus and reserve champion of the fat stock show.

Sylvestre, Georgeville, second Antonio Seigny, Princeville, and third F. G. Bennett & Son, Bury. Norman Beach, Lennoxville had top pen of five, followed by Seigny in both second and third place.

With 166 steers entered this was a big show. But a good many were just commercial cattle, lacking both type and proper finish. While some Township farmers have gone a long way in improving their entries since the show began — as shown by the many fine steers entered — some still have a long way to go before their cattle will be a credit to either them or the show.

However, prospects for future development look good on two counts. One is the initiation of junior classes; the other is the fact that the sale of purebred beef cattle took a different turn this year, with most of the breeding stock going to Eastern Township farms. In officially opening this sale Pierre Labrecque, Director of Livestock Services for the Quebec Department of Agriculture, said that his department was very anxious to encourage the development of purebred herds in the region, to provide a good foundation for the beef cattle industry.

The 26 cattle in the sale brought a total of \$6600, or an all-over average of \$254. The 18 Shorthorn females averaged \$268, three Shorthorn bulls \$220, four Angus females \$204 and one aged Angus bull brought \$300.

Mrs. T. C. Stuart of Arundel got the two high prices, both for 15 month Shorthorn heifers. John MacIntosh, Bolton Centre paid \$525 and C. H. Mumford, Hampton, Ont., got his for \$510. The high for a bull was \$350, paid by E. K. Wilson, Lachute, for the senior champion of the Shorthorn show, entered by Malcolm A. McCaskill, Bury.

The high price for an Angus was \$310, paid by L. S. Webster of Massawippi for a two year old heifer en-

tered by Dr. G. R. McCall, Lachute. Mr. Webster also paid Dr. McCall \$300 for a five year old Angus bull.

For the first time this year the Provincial Exhibition of purebred beef cattle was held in connection with the Sherbrooke Winter Fair. In Angus Dr. G. R. McCall took all the male championships except junior and reserve junior, which went to Howard Murray. McCall also took all the group awards except the get of sire, which Murray won.

In Herefords, Green Hills Farm, Lennoxville, took senior and grand and reserve junior for males, with the other male championships going to C. D. French. In females French had senior and grand and junior, with the others going to Green Hills Farm. Group awards all went to French.

The Shorthorn classes brought out more competition, Junior and grand championship for male went to John MacIntosh, Bolton Centre; and reserve junior and reserve grand to W. P. Sharman, Scotstown, Malcolm A. MacCaskill, Bury, had senior champion bull, and Clayton E. Sharman, Canterbury, reserve senior.

Mrs. T. C. Stuart had junior and grand female champion, and John S. Norris reserve junior and reserve grand. Clayton E. Sharman took senior championship and John R. MacIntosh reserve senior. Top honours in most of the groups were split between Mrs. Stuart and Clayton Sharman. But the J. A. Woodward Estate won the award for best two bulls bred and owned by exhibitor, and C. C. Warner won the Quebec Shorthorn Breeders' Association Special prize.

One of the highlights of the show was the new calf club competition for boys and girls. In these classes calves were not placed individually but in graded groups according to quality. There were 30 entries in the heifer class, and those who placed in group A were Bennie Jacklin, Bury, Annie Learmouth, Inverness, Garth Harrison, Bury, Stanley Macdonald, Lennoxville, Ronald and Dennis Chapman, Bury, and Douglas Page, Lennoxville.

In the junior competition for showmanship top places went to Bennie Jacklin and Annie Learmouth, who really knew how to handle their calves.

In the junior beef feeding club competition most of the calves were Herefords bought in the West last January. There were 18 entries in this contest, but two of the calves weren't even allowed in the ring because they were so wild. However, the others were remarkably well behaved — and most of them were remarkably uniform. But two were far enough ahead of the others to go into Group A. They were the entries of Dorothy Loveland, Sawyerville, and Oregine Cournoyer, St. Edwidge.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Pontiac County

by Abbie S. Pritchard

If you have in your possession a map of Quebec province which includes all of the county of Pontiac that is unusual, for lying on the western end of the province, only a small part of it is generally shown in maps. As space is limited, I shall write only of the eastern part.

Pontiac, named after the famous Indian chief, is the largest county in the world, and its immense territory is dotted with rivers, lakes and mountains, and has valuable tracts of timber and farm lands. Metals of all kinds are found so that the mining industry alone means millions of dollars annually. Other industries carried on are lumbering, co-operative creameries, and cheese factories.

The county, a sportman's paradise, has many points of interest, and its scenic beauty is noted. Campbell's Bay is the county town, and this pretty village is one of several found on the banks of the Ottawa river. From plants at Bryson and Chats, power is sent to distant points, not as much use being made of it locally as the residents could wish. At Shawville, a community hospital serves a large district. A larger building is soon to replace the present one, and this will help to fill a great need.

Education is not overlooked and not a few prominent Canadians have had their early start at the little red school houses once seen in the county, but which are being replaced now with consolidated schools. One of these native sons of whom Pontiac is justly proud, is Howard Emmerson Reid. He served in the Royal Navy during World War 1, commanded Canadian naval forces in the Battle of the Atlantic in World War 2, was decorated by the King in 1944, and has now been appointed Chief of the Naval Staff.

Agricultural Societies are found at Quyon, Shawville and Chapeau, and each fall sees a well attended exhibition carried on at each of these centres. School fairs are also held at certain points, the best organized one being that of Bristol Township, which is under the sponsorship of Elmside Women's Institute. Members of the Women's Institutes have played their part in the county's progress, and there are at present nine branches. The first of these were organized in 1913 and were among the first in the province. The late Miss Sophia J. Armstrong, to whom the Institute owes so much, was the first county and later the first provincial president.



Ottawa River, Village of Quyon in the distance.

Pontiac has just celebrated the 100th anniversary of its organization as a county. A bronze plaque, erected to mark the site of the first meeting of the county council, was unveiled at a fitting ceremony and a banquet held in the evening at Campbell's Bay, the present county seat.

Pontiac today is a prosperous county with a happy people. They took their politics seriously in the long ago and still do, but that does not interfere with the goodwill and co-operative citizenship of its people.

Junior Farmers Visit College

Macdonald College had a visit from a bus load of Ontario Junior Farmers last month. During the visit they spent a few minutes in the Farm Forum Office, Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Dairy Barns, and other points of interest. After supper at Pine Cabins, Pointe Claire, they returned to the College for a social evening and visit to the Handicrafts department. An impromptu program of singing, games and dancing was enjoyed by all.



Power Plant at Chats Falls.

Presentation of Bell from H.M.C.S. "Gatineau"

by Miss A. B. Robb

A most interesting ceremony took place at the Council Chambers of Gatineau County at Maniwaki, when the bell of H.M.C.S. "Gatineau" was presented to the County Women's Institutes and the County Council, in recognition of the many gifts and comforts provided to the ship and crew by those organizations during the war years. With the bell were presented beautifully illuminated scrolls in English and French, signed by the Minister of National Defence, stating the reason for the presentation.

Lieut-Comm. Potter, R.C.N., representing the Hon. Brooke Claxton, in a brief speech reviewed some of the exploits of the "Gatineau — A hard hitting little boat" commented the speaker. From his personal experience on the North Atlantic Lieut-Comm. Potter said he knew how much the comforts provided by the Institutes of Gatineau County had added to the lives of the men aboard the destroyer.

The English version of the citation on the scroll is as follows:

H.M.C.S. "Gatineau"

"Named for the Gatineau River, this destroyer was launched on the 29th day of May, 1943 at Wallsend-on-the-Tyne, England. She was commissioned on the 3rd day of June 1943, and paid off on the 7th day of March, 1947.

During her period of service in the Royal Canadian Navy,

H.M.C.S. "Gatineau" was sponsored by The Gatineau County Women's Institutes and The Gatineau County Council; through which generous contributions were made to the comfort and welfare of those who served in this gallant ship. The record of H.M.C.S. "Gatineau" is a proud one, and her bell is presented as a memento and as a token of gratitude to those who gave so willingly of their time and substance for the benefit of the Ship's Company.

May they share with them the satisfaction of a task well done.

(Signed) BROOKE CLAXTON,
Minister of National Defence".

The thanks of the council were voiced by Mr. Arthur Earle, County Warden, who promised to have the gifts suitably mounted. They will be kept in the Council Chambers as a reminder for all time of some of the great deeds of the past. Mrs. H. Ellard, President of the County Women's Institutes, replying for that organization spoke of the great job and satisfaction it had been to all W.I. members to be of some help to "our boys" during their rough tasks in the North Atlantic. Mrs. Ellard then made an earnest appeal for unity and co-operation between the French and English-speaking races of Canada so that the purpose for which a war abroad was fought would not be lost at home. In conclusion the speaker, touching the ship's bell, said whimsically, "If we don't pull together I hope this bell will ring and remind us all of what we fought for".

A Month With the W.I.

School fairs are much to the fore in the reports during the fall season. For many branches this has been an annual event for many years, while others are reporting their first. Only one branch, Austin, stated they were unable to carry on this year owing to the unseasonable spring. Cowansville, one of the branches new in this work, could not hold a fair as their school building was not completed in time but the gardens were judged and prizes given at a tea. Lochaber is another undertaking this project for the first time and reports so much enthusiasm was shown, not only by the children but the parents as well, that it is to be an annual event. The picture shows the plot winning first prize, with the two young owners. Arundel reports an attendance of over 300 at their fair and Wright joined with Kazubazua to serve meals at the fair held by the latter branch. Ayer's Cliff also operates a booth at the Stanstead Co. school fair and serves a dinner while branches in Compton Co. report money given for prizes. And here is a happy thought from Cavagnal. After the fair is over a bag of the vegetables is sent to St. Margaret's Home in Montreal. All will agree with this comment from the same branch, "These school fairs are an awful lot of work — but well worth it."

Argenteuil: Arundel is supporting a community

field day. Films were a feature of their meeting. Brownsburg had an address on Sweden and its customs. Frontier sponsored an original programme when a dialogue, compiled by the publicity convenor, was given portraying the various activities of the Institute. Lachute welcomed the staff of the High School and thanks were given by the principal for the assistance given the school by the W.I. Lakefield realized \$11.89 from their "pocket apron". Suggestions were made for next year's prize list for the fair. Mille Isle auctioned a toy ele-



Youthful Prizewinners at the Lochaber School Fair.

phant, netting \$3.50. Mrs. Anderson of St. George's School, Montreal, was the guest speaker and three new members are reported. Pioneer. Mrs. Geo. McGibbon, Provincial Supervisor of Junior Work, visited this branch, giving a talk on that topic. Flowers used in a contest were afterwards sent to Providence Hospital. Upper Lachute and East End sent a donation of \$10 to the Children's Memorial.

Brome: Austin heard an address by Rev. C. Gustafson followed by a lively discussion. This branch is entertaining the county semi-annual.

Bonaventure: New Richmond; A paper, "Memories of School", and a word building contest formed the programme. Port Daniel reports a worthwhile project when a local girl was sent to camp at Cape Cove, her expenses being paid by the W.I. Restigouche; a welcome to our new branch, here with the first report, and one characteristic of Institute friendliness — a stork shower held for a member who had lost everything in a fire. Shigawake is carrying on with their personal parcels.

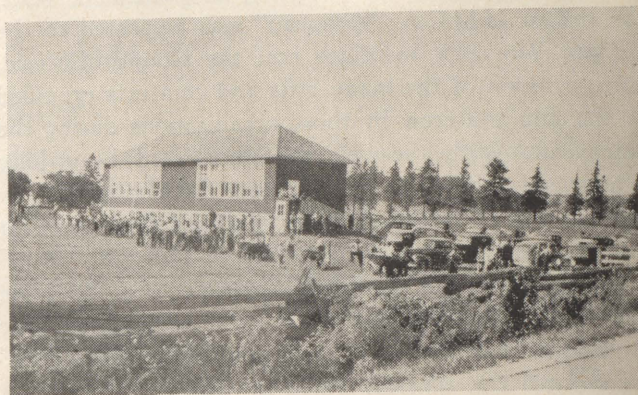
Chateauguay-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield staged a welcome for the staff of the Howick High School. The entire programme, consisting of addresses, an art exhibit, and games, was in charge of the teachers. Dundee enjoyed a visit from the county president, Mrs. J. D. Lang, who gave a talk on Institute work for the coming year. Franklin Centre had a demonstration on making purses from parachute silk. Hemmingford held a contest on home-made rolls and breads. A visitor, recently from England, was present and spoke most appreciatively of the parcels being sent during their present shortage of food and clothing. Ormstown—another welcome for teachers is reported here when the staff of the local high school was entertained. The principal, Mr. D. C. Munroe, gave a short address.



Bury members, old and young, turn out to clean this Hall.

Compton: Bury is having continued success with their "Thrift Sales". A demonstration by the Singer Sewing Machine Co. was sponsored. This branch entertained Cookshire and Canterbury at a "Golden Jubilee" meeting. Rev. M. P. Turpin, of Cookshire, gave an outline of the growth of education in Compton Co. "From

the early days of nothing-much to the present set-up of a Central School Board." East Angus is conducting a waste paper drive and sent maple sugar to veterans in the local hospitals. Scotstown entertained the local high school staff. Flower plots were judged and geranium slips given out to be judged and sold in the spring.



Kazabazua School Fair.

Gaspe: Haldimand discussed the W.I. fair and appointed a new secretary. L'anse aux Cousins is planning for a visit from Miss Walker. "The other half of your Home", was the subject of a paper, and a dance netted \$10. Sandy Beach also discussed the fair; it is being held there this year. A talk entitled "Co-operation between Teacher and Parent" was given by the convenor of Education. Wakeham — again we find the fair mentioned with instructions given out for exhibits. A short talk was given by a member who had just returned from the Canadian National Exhibition, and two sales, "White Elephant" and food, realized a satisfactory sum. York, a history of the W.I. was given for the programme and squares for a knitted afghan were donated.

Gatineau: Eardley had the ever popular, "Grandmother's Day", with a display of treasured old articles. The oldest grandmother was presented with a small gift. Kazabazua heard a report on pictures on Dental Care, shown previously in the hall. Wright had a new idea for their "Grandmother's Day" when prizes were given for the oldest and youngest grandchild. A fashion paper showing styles of 1885 was much enjoyed.

Montcalm: Rawdon is discussing a playground for their community. Red Cross Work and a course in weaving were also planned. \$108 was cleared from a garden party. The serious illness of their vice-pres. Mrs. Robinson, is regretfully reported.

Megantic: Inverness is enrolling in the Blue Cross. "Canadian Citizenship" was the subject of a paper and a contest on the Collect showed every member to be letter perfect. A sing-song completed the programme.

Missisquoi: Cowansville, a talk on Amsterdam is noted with a related rollcall, "A Fact about Holland". Fordyce voted \$10 towards new X-ray equipment in the local hospital. One new member was welcomed. St. Armand sent cheer to a sick member.

Papineau: Lochaber entertained five members of the Lachute branch, including Mrs. G. McGibbon, who gave a talk on junior work. And here is a gratifying comment, "Members were told by friends from New Jersey, Sask. and Montreal that they follow up the Institute work by press reports and find them most interesting".



Lochaber Entertains the Grandmothers.

Pontiac: Beech Grove gave special prizes to the children competing in the school fairs. Bristol Busy Bees received thanks from a mother in Scotland for a layette sent her. Mr. J. Tolhurst, principal of Shawville High School, gave an address on the benefits of the Larger School Unit. Clarendon, another "Grandmother's Day" reported with a suitable programme. Elm-side had short talks by the various convenors. Shawville, Mrs. MacKechnie of Wyman gave ideas on decorating booths for a fair. A reading, "Institute Dunces" and a contest, spelling words backwards, made a varied programme. Wyman, a humorous reading, "With Father on the Farm" was enjoyed and impromptu speeches by all present were another feature. All branches in this county report sending exhibits to their fair and also assisting in the tea-room operated on that occasion. The proceeds are given to the Pontiac Community Hospital.

Quebec: Valcartier has met with splendid success in raising money, \$144.40, by various social activities. \$25 was voted their "Special Fund" and a generous amount given the annual school fair.

Richmond: Cleveland is taking part in the street fair and a quilt has been made to sell at that time. A sale of remnants cleared \$19.50 for the treasury. Dennison's Mills has also had financial success with their projects, netting a total of \$37.75. Melbourne Ridge is making a cook book to raise money and also held a social evening. Richmond Hill enrolled a new member and four more joined the Blue Cross. Showers for a member and two new babies and quilts made are other activities reported. Shipton held a flower show with prizes. Spooner Pond remembered the sick and bereaved. Memorizing the Collect was an item of their programme.

Sherbrooke: Ascot, this branch has completed its

share of the county project, \$119 towards furnishing a room in the new Sherbrooke Hospital. A shower of useful articles was given an English wife and soft drinks and ice cream were served at the Calf Club rally. Belvidere, in common with other branches of this county, aided in the sale of handmade articles and food at the Institute booth at Sherbrooke fair. Cherry River presented corsages to two past presidents and arranged to hold a tea. Milby assisted the Institute booth and presented a gift to a bride.

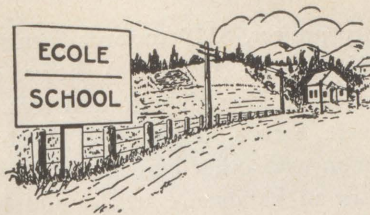
Shefford: Granby Hill presented a woolen blanket to a member on her 50th wedding anniversary. \$12.31 was cleared from a White Elephant sale.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff won 2nd prize in the county Thrift exhibit at the local fair. "Highlights and Helps in our new Educational Set-up" was the topic discussed by the county convenor of Education, Miss C. Mackenzie. Beebe won first prize in the county Thrift exhibit. Dixville held a successful card party. Hatley had a musical programme with two visiting guest artists contributing. \$25 was given towards the plaque for the Soldiers' Memorial. Minton, Mrs. Howard Cass was guest speaker and gave a talk on "Leadership in Girls' Camps". Gifts were given to a mother of twins. North Hatley took part in a tag day to raise funds for the \$200 scholarship given by the community, the W.I. contributing \$25. Tomifobia is sponsoring National Film Board showings again this season. Way's Mills has received a book on Sussex as a gift from the Cross-in-hand Institute in England.

Vaudreuil: Cavagnal finds food and rummage sales are a splendid way of raising money. They also have a travelling basket. A question box brought a lively discussion and a talk on "Radio", with suggestions on its use, formed a profitable programme.



Mrs. George McGibbon, with Miss Hogge and Miss Kingsborough, members of the Junior W.I. at the Annual Convention.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Forums Building a Community Spirit

by Floyd Griesbach

As the 1947-48 Farm Forum season gets under way, we find some communities meeting for their first time, many have not missed a meeting in seven years and some are meeting this year.

Reasons for those who are not meeting are many, such as families leaving the community, no one willing to be responsible for organizing the first meeting, sickness in a number of families, and in a few cases lack of community spirit. Possibly we should consider some of the problems which successful Forums have been able to overcome.

A Farm Forum might well be compared to a brick wall. It is composed of many units united together. More may be added to it and develop a useful and practical structure to serve the community or it can be left to stand and crumble and serve no useful purpose. The only difference is that the Forums are living units and are not as easily mortared together as bricks.

The County Committees, Quebec Council of Farm Forums, and the National Organization are the foundation and provide suggestions for erecting these structures. However, it is the local chairman and secretary who are responsible for the right kind of mortar (or spirit) to hold the units together and determine whether the wall will be strong enough to be practical or a crumbling mass of waste effort.

While the chairman and secretary are very important, Farm Forums have proven that many people have the necessary ingredients — a willingness, a desire, a little tact, etc., etc. — and a little experience in mixing the ingredients soon produces amazing results. When studying the experiences of Forums, one finds that most members are willing to co-operate with the chairman in getting the program started on time. Most people are very busy and become very dissatisfied when they find it necessary to waste time because the chairman they appointed fails to call the meeting to order on time.

Ending a meeting may also create many problems, but the chairman who is unable to close a Forum at the time agreed by the members can get into more trouble than a station agent who forgets to signal a fast train that another train is approaching.

Many Forums have found themselves in trouble for trying to do too many things on one evening. There are so many points to talk about and so many things to be done. However, they soon find that a few minutes discussion before the meeting by the officials can quickly produce an agenda of the important or urgent points that may be discussed or acted upon in the time allotted.

In some cases little effort is made to encourage or develop the younger members, so they remain at home and no one is trained to carry on after a few years. In other cases the old folks are not encouraged to contribute their experiences and ideas. Some spend all their time discussing and never take time for recreation. Others rush the discussion in order to make time for more recreation and that becomes monotonous after a few evenings. Lack of study or experience with certain subjects may make the discussion uninteresting and unproductive.

However, the number of Farm Forums who have faced these problems and overcome them leaves little doubt that any rural community can do the same.

Successful Forums have little patience with such excuses as "poor roads", "no place to meet", "the neighbours don't speak", etc. They fix the roads, keep the groups small enough for the average home, persuade the neighbours to speak, etc.

A common practice in large Forums is to number those present, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, 1-2-3, etc. The one's go into one group, the two's into another, etc. Each group quickly appoints someone to watch the time and see that everyone has an opportunity to express his ideas on each subject and that no one person takes too much time. A secretary is also appointed to keep a record of the ideas expressed. After a few minutes the groups re-assemble and report their discussion. Thus every member receives an opportunity for expression and after a few times the technique requires very little time to put it in action. More people also gain a little experience at being a chairman or a secretary for a few minutes, thus gaining experience at building a Community Spirit.

Community School Season in Full Swing

The Community School season is now well under way. At the beginning of the season five schools were opened, at Howick, Ormstown, Stanstead, Sawyerville and Knowlton, and a sixth, Cowansville, delayed until the new public school building was finished, began on October 22nd.

It was inevitable that once the pressure of war was off and conditions of travel become easier the schools would pick up. Gradually enthusiasm has increased. One new school, Knowlton, is added this year. Several other centres are laying plans for next fall.

The courses offered are in great variety. Many have a leisure-time flavour that was absent during war years, like Art, Music Appreciation, Photography, and French Conversation. Others are hardy regulars, e.g., Public Affairs, Farm Machinery and Recreation.

Most schools favour an assembly session with speaker or film, or both, on alternative evenings:

Howick school was first to open (September 10th) and meets regularly on Wednesdays, until December 10th. Speakers at assembly sessions have been Profs. Avison, Crampton, and Raymond of Macdonald College. The women members of the school are taking a variety of sewing courses, crocheting, rug hooking, tatting, hemstitching, etc. James. J. Anderson is president this year.

Ormstown Study Club opened on September 24th with a social evening. This school meets on Wednesdays and features courses for everyone: Fun with a Camera, Public Affairs, How to Conduct a Meeting:

For the Housewife: Decorating the Home, Smocking and Famous Recipes.

For the Farmer: The care of Farm Machinery.

For Parents and Teachers: Child growth and development.

The **International Community School** at Stanstead had a gala opening of its seventh season on September 24th with 150 people at dinner and the Governor of Vermont, E. W. Gibson, as guest speaker. The courses include: Art for Everybody, Home Building and Decorating, Economic Geography, Public Relations, Choral Singing and Home Gardening. Miss Edna Moore of Derby Line, Vt., is this year's president.

Sawyerville Community School, a well-established institution now, opened on September 19th and meets regularly on Fridays. There are about 75 students in regular attendance. Courses include Handicrafts, Motor Mechanics, Public Affairs, Dramatics, and French Conversation. Mrs. Fred Robinson is the president.

Knowlton opened its Community School on October 14 and plans to meet regularly on Tuesdays until December 16th. Fillmore Sadler is the president. Courses in Industrial Arts, French Conversation, Cook-

ing, Music Appreciation, Current Affairs, Public Speaking, Agriculture and Sewing are given.

Cowansville Community School meets on Wednesdays. Courses in Art, Music, Woodworking, Dressmaking, Dramatics, Public Affairs, Farm Problems, discussion and recreation are listed. Rev. John Peacock is president.

New Information Secretary

Miss Elizabeth Loosley, Secretary of the recently established Information Centre of the Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, took up her duties on Sept. 1st and has been kept busy reorganizing the Adult Education Library, and answering the requests from community groups for assistance in planning their winter programmes.



Miss Loosley — a Toronto graduate in Arts and Library Science, has had extensive experience in library work in Toronto and in the Air Force. Since 1945 she has been librarian in charge of Leaside Public Library. Her interest in Adult Education took her to England for a year to study community centre organization in the Institute of Education of the University of London.

Under the Carnegie Grant, given "to establish an information centre for community programmes", Miss Loosley's interests will include films, books and pamphlets, study outlines, prints, posters and recordings. The pamphlet library of the Adult Education Service is being extended. Folding displays are made available for meetings and conferences, and a counselling service for programme planning is offered.

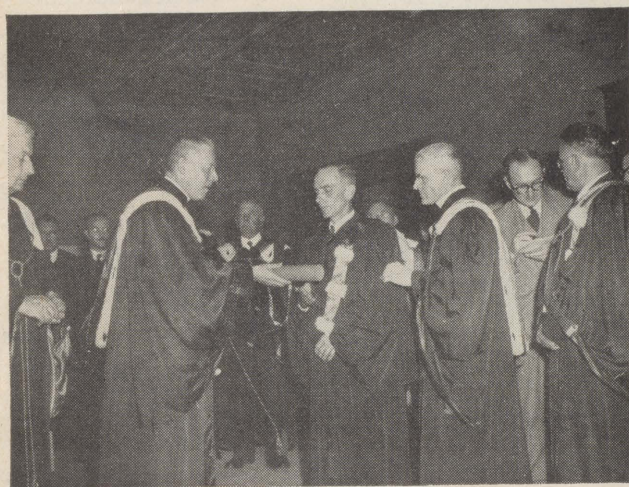
C.F.A. Annual Meeting

The Quebec Council of Farm Forums is looking forward to the opportunity for many Quebec farmers to attend the next annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture which will be at Brockville, Ontario, January 27, 1948. The distance and other factors prevented anyone being present from Quebec at the semi-annual meeting at Kelowna, B.C.

University of Montreal Honours Agricultural Leader

Mr. Henri C. Bois, general manager of the Cooperative Federee and long a leader in the agricultural world, received a well-merited honour last month when the University of Montreal, conferred on him the degree Doctor of Agricultural Science, *honoris causa*.

The award was made at a special convocation held in the University Club, and for the occasion the Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec arranged a dinner and social evening, during the course of which some three hundred and fifty of Mr. Bois' friends and well-wishers had an opportunity to meet him and offer congratulations on his new honours.



The services which Mr. Bois has rendered to agriculture and the co-operative movement are many and varied, as can be realized from the paragraphs which follow, highlighting his career since he graduated from Oka in 1921. From 1921 to 1929 he was on the Oka staff as professor of farm economics; during this period he took time out to do advanced study at Cornell and at l'Institut Agronomique de France in Paris. From 1929 until 1938 he headed the Rural Economics Service in the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and during this period he took an active part in the re-organization of the Cooperative Federee and in the re-writing of the Act governing co-operative enterprises.

During 1931-32 he directed a study on the problems of milk distribution in Quebec, and in 1932 was made president of the Quebec Dairy Commission, a post which he held until 1940. It was during his presidency that the law was revised and the Dairy Commission was set up with approximately the same form that it now has.

Mr. Bois was one of the prime movers, beginning in 1937, in an attempt to organize a professional association of agriculturists in the Province of Quebec, and largely due to his perseverance and inspiration to others, La

Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec came into being, with Mr. Bois as its first president. The Corporation obtained a provincial charter in 1942.

In 1938 he became secretary and assistant general manager of the Cooperative Federee, and was named general manager and president of the executive committee in 1943. He is a past president of the C.S.T.A. (now the A.I.C.), a member of the Canadian Political Science Association and of the American Farm Economics Association, director and vice-president of the U.C.C., director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Interprovincial Co-operative Limited. In 1944 he was elected president of the Quebec Superior Council of Co-operation and in 1946 president of the newly-established Canadian Council of Co-operation.

During the first world war he served overseas with the rank of lieutenant, and during the last war was a member of a number of important war committees and boards. With so much to attend to, it would hardly seem possible that he could find time for relaxation or hobbies, but he nevertheless operates a farm of his own at St. Bruno de Chambly.

To Mr. Bois, our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

Farm Forum Notes

by Floyd Griesbach

Farm Forum Rallies

Farm Forum County Committees are already proving their value. The Committees have planned and carried out twelve successful Rallies and plans are under way for Rallies in Missisquoi, and Rouville-Shefford Counties in November. Plans are also in hand for an additional fifty Farm Forums in Quebec this year.

The Rallies have varied from a banquet, speaker, and dance at Lachute to a county-wide dance at Cookshire Town Hall to raise funds for county and provincial work. Considerable experience was gained in advertising the events. Some counties used posters, some used invitations, some sold tickets and others used a combination of two or more methods; all used their local newspapers for advertising.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture Meets

For the first time in twelve years the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met in British Columbia, at Kelowna. It was a three day meeting and many farm problems were discussed and statements issued on the Packing House Strike, Prices of Feed and Meats, Scarcity of Nails, Lumber, and other Building Materials. The meeting also protested the confusion existing between Daylight Saving and Standard Time, and again reiterated the perennial demand for a dominion natural products marketing act.

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**FOR LIVESTOCK AND
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WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

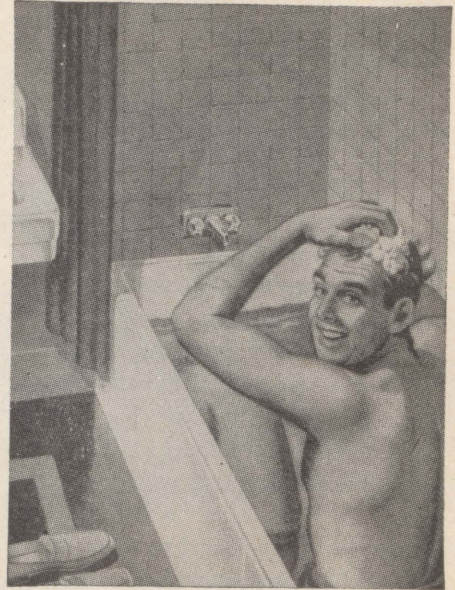
Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

When our Stanstead County Farm Forum Committee met Joe Galway and Floyd Griesbach, plans were made to encourage the formation of several new forums. Since these plans included the appointment of someone to be responsible for each of these projects, the new districts should have a chance to organize a forum if they are at all interested. Robert Taylor of the NFB made an interesting suggestion re starting a new forum. He had travelled around with two different people on this job. One of them took it for granted that a forum was to be organized at a preliminary meeting and went ahead and got all plans made. As a result he started a number of forums which then carried on for themselves. The other one asked the crowd if they would like to organize a forum. Since there are so few people who will take it upon themselves to speak for the crowd under such circumstances he started very few forums. Plans were also made for a County Rally.

After the business meeting was finished, conversation turned to farming itself. It was interesting to note that Joe and Floyd could both speak from experience in the matter of buck-rakes and various methods of handling hay. That is a point we should keep in mind and see that the officers in the Farm Forum organization are drawn from the ranks of the farmers themselves. I also found Joe a fellow-believer in the merits of the silage method of handling hay to beat the weather hazard and save the full value of the crop. Likewise he felt that the field-chopper to do the heavy work of handling the green hay was a goal to work towards.

The NFB picture 'Workers On The Land' gave an interesting start-off for the programme of film showings here. For a time there was some doubt as to whether there would be such shows in our district this year so it was a pleasant surprise to see the posters



"Man! What Comfort in a CRANE Water System!"

"This hot bath feels mighty good after a hard day in the field! No, sir — I'd never go back to the days before I had that Crane system installed."

"And look how it helps Molly. Running hot water in the kitchen, helping her to do her work in half the time with half the labour. Our Crane water system cuts out a lot of chores and it boosts production by giving the cattle and poultry all the water they want."

Why not enjoy the comfort and convenience of a Crane system on your farm? Talk it over with the Crane dealer in town.



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up for the first show of the season. The film pointed out the need for making efficient use of labour on the farm so that returns to employer and employee could be made as good as possible. The need for providing year-round employment in order to keep a good man was also stressed. To many of us here this is no problem at all; the problem is to find the year-round employee. At present one is much more apt to have the work planned for a man in the winter, only to have him go away and leave it all for the boss to do alone. And it seems just as apt to happen with a married man as a single man. When we hear stories of men refusing to work in the hay-field because it was easier to get unemployment insurance, we know men do not want work. One good point in the film was the suggestion of a share in the profits or a bonus if the year's return was good to encourage a worker to do his best. Such a plan would certainly be an incentive to men with any ambition at all and a good investment for the employer. Just a little extra effort or attention will often change a day's work from a loss to a profit.

The Dairy Editor of the Canadian Countryman has issued a call-to-arms for farmers to put an end to daylight saving time as a quite unnecessary expense for the man on the land. During haying and harvest the hour lost at night may be the most useful hour in a whole day. Other classes of workers labour for such a small fraction of the twenty-four hours that they really do not need to change the clock to have that time come in the most convenient part of the day.

As soon as it was announced that the price of pork would go up in September, any farmer could tell you that the price of feed would also go up so that the farmer would still be right where he was before. But some of us didn't expect that the workers in the packing-houses would try to put us down still further. They were already getting more than

the farmer but that did not satisfy them. For the packers try to tell us that any raise must come out of us. Even the method used to enforce their demand would cause a terrible uproar if it were farmers who were causing such a tie-up of food supply at home and abroad.

This year our crop of potatoes is as poor as it was good last year. Reasons? Oh yes, there are plenty of them. First we had to make the best of a bad situation and plow where we thought it was dry even though that meant a piece of light pasture land which was too far from the barn to use manure at that late date. So we used fertilizer alone which gave us the fine crop of last year but on land which had been growing alfalfa and clover. Even then there was a wet spot at the end which was nearly useless this year. Then they were planted two weeks later and, though they got the same sprays as last year the blight hit them and the tops were dead a month earlier. Net result — one-third as many potatoes from slightly more land. But we'll still have enough to eat which some folks will not.

The round milk bottle, a familiar household article for more than 50 years, is on its way out. It gives way to the new square bottle.

Don't Buy Feed



BOY - DO I FEEL GOOD!



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HATCHING MASH



Housewives in Hamilton, Ont., and district got the first square bottles ever put into use in Canada when The Borden Company, Ltd., replaced round bottles with the new containers for deliveries in that area.

Compact, easy to grip and pour from and with less tendency to tip over or roll, best feature of the square bottle is its space economy. Approximately one-third less refrigerator space is required to store milk in square bottles, an important point for both retailer and housewife. In shopping bags or baskets the square container again takes less space and other packages fit snugly around it.

In use in the southern United States for some years, the square bottle required re-designing before it was practical for Canada. Shoulders had to be stream-lined and strengthened to withstand pressure from milk freezing in low winter temperatures.

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FIRE!

The small notices in the newspapers are passed over unheedingly, and the radio is curiously silent, and no one seems concerned and no one seems to know . . . yet, in our very midst looms a national menace with this year will kill 10,000 persons and injure 750,000 more, and at the same time destroy 1,000 homes each day and over \$600,000,000 worth of property during the year! Fire — the crime of carelessness — is rampant.

But it need not be. Fire is almost always preventable. Of the almost three-quarters of a million fires in this country, only a very small percentage are caused by factors beyond control — by far the majority are the result of personal carelessness. Well over half the number of fires are caused by smoking and matches, defective or overheated equipment, faulty electric wiring and equipment, flammable liquids and rubbish and spontaneous ignition. These things can be controlled, and it behooves each and every one of us to inspect our homes for these fire hazards and to exercise caution in the handling of fire-producing materials. An ounce of prevention is well worth a pound of cure — and particularly with fire, where no cure can exist.

Fire insurance protection, too, should be complete and adequate. Values of property and furnishings have risen considerably in the past five years, and the insurance protection which a few years ago seemed adequate may be entirely insufficient based on to-day's replacement costs.

Above all, respect fire for what it is! Fire can be a good and faithful friend but it can also become an uncontrollable demon.

Farm motorists do not drive as safely as their city cousins, according to a recent survey in the U.S.

The National Safety Council reports that motor vehicle fatalities increased among farm people from 5,000 in 1945 to 7,000 in 1946. This was an increase of 27 percent, compared with 18 percent for the rest of the nation's drivers.



I WANT TO KNOW

When I should take out life insurance

There is one answer to this question — "Just as soon as possible." Those who start an insurance program in early youth reap the benefit of lower rates and avoid the risk that in later years they may not be insurable. To them, the present is free of worry, and the future free of fears.

Everyone's needs and wants are different. It takes the help of a trained insurance advisor to chart a sound program that may be adjusted through the years.

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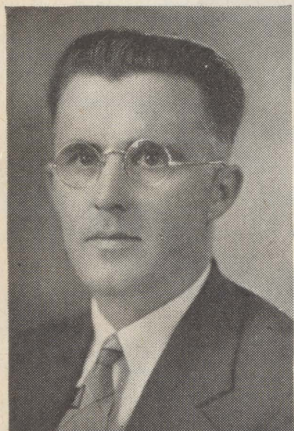
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THE COLLEGE PAGE

New Principal for N.S.A.C.

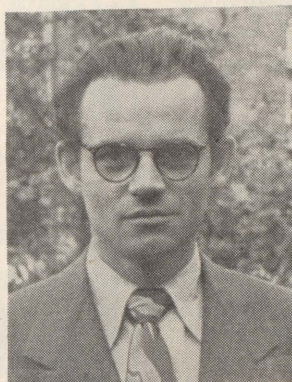


Kenneth Cox, B.S.A. (Toronto), M.S.A. (McGill), has been appointed acting principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, succeeding Mr. C. Eric Boulden who has retired on superannuation. This appointment, announced recently, confirms the position which Mr. Cox has been holding during the past eighteen months while Mr. Boulden has been on sick leave.

Mr. Cox was a post graduate student in agronomy at Macdonald College and was awarded his M.S.A. degree in 1929. He graduated from the N.S.A.C. in 1921 and from the O.A.C. at Guelph in 1924, where he majored in agronomy. While at Macdonald he maintained a consistently good academic record and demonstrated a high degree of integrity and sound judgment. Realizing his capabilities, the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, with whom he has been employed since 1937, frequently called upon him to represent the province at interprovincial and other conferences, where his ability to present a clear and lucid exposition of his points and his broad grasp of agricultural problems have stood him in good stead, and have caused him to be listened to with respect.

After graduating from the O.A.C. he was on the staff of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service at Nappan, where he remained until 1937, leaving to take the post of provincial agronomist and professor of agronomy at N.S.A.C. In 1940 he was appointed vice-principal of the College and manager of the college farm.

Mr. Cox is the third graduate of the N.S.A.C. to become principal. Lyman T. Chapman, a graduate of 1916, became principal on the death of Dr. J. M. Trueman and held the position until he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in 1940, when he was succeeded by Mr. Boulden, a graduate of the class of 1913.



Mr. Thomas Simard of Parent, P.Q., a post-graduate student in Plant Pathology at Macdonald College, has been awarded one of the two scholarships offered each year by Mr. Walter M. Stewart of Montreal.

These scholarships are worth \$500 each, and were first offered by Mr. Stewart in 1943. The purpose of

the scholarships is to assist highly qualified graduates of the two French agricultural colleges, Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, to continue with post-graduate training at Macdonald College. Candidates are selected by the directors of the two colleges on the basis of merit.

Mr. Simard graduated from Oka in 1930 with the degree of L.S.A., winning the Governor General's Medal offered for the high-ranking fourth year student. He obtained his M.Sc. degree from McGill University in Plant Pathology in 1943, and is at present working toward his Ph.D. degree in the same subject. His course work is done during the winter months while he is on leave from his position as plant pathologist with the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

He has had a good training as a plant pathologist and is a sound thinker with that independence of thought and ability to evaluate a problem which are so essential in a sound and productive research worker. His research work is concerned with a study of barley diseases due to species of *Helminthosporium* which cause much annual loss in this important crop.

For relaxation, Mr. Simard writes poetry, and has already had one book of surrealist poetry published, illustrated in the modern manner by the author.

Francois LaChance, B.Sc. (Agr.) '44, M.Sc. '46, sailed for England on October 21st enroute to his new position with the Colonial Office with headquarters at Lagos, Nigeria. He is a medical entomologist with the Yellow Fever Commission, and his appointment will keep him in Africa for at least three years before he gets home leave.

The Royal Wedding

By Florence P. Mortimer

On November 20, the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Elizabeth took place in Westminster Abbey.

It is almost the first time in the history of Britain that an heiress to the throne has been married; it certainly is the first time that an heiress to the throne, who is an Institute member, has been married.

Therefore we Institute members would wish to our fellow member all the joy and happiness that can come to her.

We know the sacrifices she will have to make should she become Queen. We also know that as Prince Consort, Lieut. Philip Mountbatten, will not have an easy life, but we would pray that an Almighty hand will lead them, and that throughout their married lives they may gather from each other the needed strength to fulfill the many duties they will have to perform.

"God bless them both".

(In the letter accompanying this item Mrs. Mortimer writes, "My sister and the president of the Sway Women's Institute met Mrs. Dow at Southampton and had lunch there at the Royal Hotel")

Two Principles

Two basic principles of co-operation provide the answer to these problems of depression. Co-operatives pay a fair but strictly limited return to invested capital — usually four percent. Thus in the cooperative segment of the economy there can be no over-large accumulations of idle capital. More important, co-operatives stop the flow of money away from the local communities and from the people of the nation to the great financial cities. They do this by conducting their business at cost to patrons — by returning to the people whose patronage makes the business possible any savings that may remain at year's end over and above the cost of doing business. The farmers' dollar, the worker's dollar, the consumer's dollar remains a farmer's, a worker's or a consumer's dollar. It remains in the local community to be spent on goods and services which the people need. It continues to afford a full market for all that can be purchased.

By Jerry Voorhis.

National Co-op Calendar For 1949

The Co-operative Union of Canada has announced plans to produce a national co-operative calendar for the year 1949.

Pictures of typical co-operative enterprises in every province will give a glimpse of some important links in the nation-wide movement. National and international aspects of the co-operative movement will also be revealed through descriptive pictures. Short co-op slogans, statistics and interesting facts about co-operatives will also be used to enhance the educational value of the calendar. The calendars will be so designed that the name of the local co-op, or whatever organization desires to distribute the calendar, will be featured.

The 1948 Canadian Co-operative Congress will be held in Saskatoon March 9-12.

F. C. Elford Library on Poultry

The library of books on poultry raising, and the collection of lantern slides belonging to the late F. C. Elford, first head of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, have been donated to the Department by Mrs. Elford and her daughters, now residents of Ottawa.

Mr. Elford was the first lecturer in poultry husbandry at the College, and worked very closely with Dr. Robertson, the first Principal, in planning and organizing the Department of Poultry Husbandry. The textbooks which have been donated in his memory are, in many cases, of British or European origin and difficult to obtain; they will be of great value in teaching and as reference works for future poultry students.

The Department of Poultry Husbandry greatly appreciates this gift.



Macdonald College was visited by "royalty" last month in the charming person of Miss Jane Himmelman, chosen Queen of the Sea by the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg.

Miss Himmelman, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Thomas Himmelman of Lunenburg, was chosen for her charm and personality over some forty contestants from all parts of Nova Scotia in a contest sponsored by the publishers of the "Canadian Fisherman," who entertained the Queen in Montreal and district for a week. Miss Himmelman is a senior matriculation graduate from the Lunenburg Academy, was President of the Student Council in her final year and Valedictorian at her class graduation ceremonies. She also took a very active part in school dramatics and in sports; she was on the basketball team that won the Nova Scotia Intermediate Basketball championship in 1946. She is also an accomplished pianist and singer.

Our photograph, taken on the steps of the Main Building, shows Miss Himmelman with a few of our staff members and students.

The Macdonald College Study Outlines

These popularly-written study outlines are packed with information, presented in readable form with questions for study and useful references. The kits are made up of carefully chosen pamphlets giving up-to-date information.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION. *10 cents a copy, \$7.00 a hundred.* This 40 page booklet explains briefly and clearly how to plan, organize and conduct various types of discussion. A copy of this Guide goes with each order for the following study outlines.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents.* In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents.* This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level — tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents.* This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: *A study in 12 units. Revised and illustrated. Price 60 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.00.* This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: *A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.* This

series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

RURAL LIFE SERIES: *Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.)* Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

ECONOMIC SERIES: *16 printed pamphlets, Price \$0.50 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.* These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlements of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? 16. What shall we do about it?

Write now to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount for any or all of the outlines.